PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1904.

Disturbances.

GOOD WEATHER BUREAU

Predictions Have Proved So Ac-

curate that Plant Is Getting

Respectful Attention.

EDWARD VII !NTERESTED

Austrian Government Indorses the

Baron's Claims, but Does Not

Aid His Investigations.

LONDON, March 31 .- Some day the ro-

nance of Baron Fridland von Nowack and

his plant may be added to the stories of

Franklin and his kite, Newton and his ap-

the phonograph and Watt and the lid of

the tea-kettle that supplied the idea for

The baron's plant, which is indigenous to

India, has been known to fame much

longer than the good baron himself, and

had a reputation of being a respectable,

well-meaning sort of a plant, barring a

few eccentricities to which no great im-

thorough study of them and became finally

in trying to establish for his plant an in-

ternational position as an official weather

prophet, whose warnings would save innu-

The whole thing looked so much like an

absurdity at first that scientific men the

world over gave the patient baron the

laugh. To-day things are different, as can

be judged from the fact that the conserva-

tive Earl of Aberdeen presided over a

notable gathering of scientists in London

the other night to hear the Austrian ex-

plain his discoveries; that Lord Rothschild,

who is by no means a visionary, has be-

come interested in the thing, and that the

British government is at last considering

the advisability of providing an official es-

tablishment for Baron Nowack's mysteri-

Later in the year the baron hopes to go

over to the United States with his wonder-

ful plant, whose Latir name is "Arbrus

precatorius nobilis," and will undertake to

get weeks ahead of the Weather Bureau in

foretelling floods, firedamp explosions, tor-

OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.

The baron can no longer be dismissed as

a crank. That supposition is at once dis-

posed of by an official letter from the Aus-

"The results which you have obtained are

undoubtedly such as to prove that by your

system the weather can be prognosticated

not only with certainty, but for a long time

in advance. This is ascertained by com-

paring the weather charts published by

ou as a result of your observations with

the weather plant, with the synoptic charts.

There can exist no doubt that this discov-

ery, if used methodically, is of far-reaching

"The Chancellery of the Imperial and

Royal War Office, Navy Department, con-

sider it their duty to recognize once more

your endeavors and to recommend them to

the patronage and support of influential

you may be able to turn your studies to a

More substantial recognition was given to

form of an annual subvention to assist him

in prosecuting his investigations. And when

in evening dress he proudly wears on his

shirt front a diamond pin that was pre-

sented to him by the Emperor Francis

Joseph as a personal testimonial to the

An interesting personality is the baron,

large framed, portly, fair skinned, well

whiskered, good looking, with a lofty brow

and a face that, despite his forty-five years,

his long and strenuous struggle for recog-

nition and his arduous studies of the most

turbulent phenomena of nature, shows no

trace of a wrinkle. His eyes alone betray

the indomitable spirit that is in the man.

They sparkle and flash with enthusiasm

his researches and their value to humanity.

Then he talks volubly and his English gets

very much mixed, and it is a hard matter

to find an opportunity to inject a question

importance to meteorology.

value of his discoveries.

practical use."

trian government, in which it is stated:

nadoes, earthquakes and cold snaps.

ous vegetable prophet.

merable lives and untold wealth.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

the steam engine.

PRINCESS LOUISE, HER DEBTS, HUSBAND, LOVER AND "RECOLLECTIONS"

One of Europe's Many Scandals Has Been Too Democratic, and in Discussed in Emily Crawford's Paris Letter.

. PRINCE

PHILIP

Nobody Believes He Has Paid the Foreigners Desiring to See the Creditors of His Sequestered Wife.

YOUTH OF THE PRINCESS AN IMPORTANT REFORM

What She Had to Contend Against That Will Radically Affect the at Home and at the Austrian Court.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. PARIS, April 9.-Nobody believes Prince Philip of Coburg's account given in a letter to a Vienna paper under the hand of his advocate, of his handsome treatment of the creditors of his wife, the Princess Louise of Belgium, now in a private asylum near Dresden. He states that she costs him near 72,000 francs a year, and that he paid her debts to the amount of 3,000,000 francs. He does not give the name of a single creditor whose debt he discharged. She is, he says, not sequestrated, though her weakness of mind has been well established, and she even makes pleasure trips and has been to Elster and to Schanday for sea bathing and has been to Italy.

What she still owes, he adds, will probably be covered by her share of what money the late Queen of the Belgians left. The the suit against King Leopold that is still pending at Brussels. If the King is defeated and he has not made away with his great private fortune, then the daughters would each have the third of the half of that But it would be easier to catch a bird by casting salt on its tail than to get the better of King Leopold in a money

Prince Philip denies that he was a party to the proceedings in criminal law against Lieutenant Mattachich, the lover of the Princess Louise, who, it may be remembered, was prosecuted for having swindled by forged papers Marcus Spitzer and Friedrich Reicher of 575,000 florins, convicted of attempted to do so," and given five years' imprisonment. The prince exhis advocate states, declined to interfere in the prosecution because he had fought a duel with Mattachich. No doubt. But Prince Philip, brother of the Prince of Bulgaria, father-in-law of the German Empress's brother, and a society king in Budapest and Vienna, could crush Mattachich without appearing in court. The trial was military and a Dreyfus affair. RELEASE IS ORDERED.

I prefer believing the gross abnormal expression of Prince Philip's countenance to his advocate's ex parte statement. The indignation of the Emperor of Austria at the Mattachich trial, and his order for that officer's release the moment he ascertained what lay behind the prosecution. speak loudly for the Croatian lieutenant. Why should there have been a prosecution were it not for a wish to give satisfaction to the prince, who had been thrice in the duel with Mattachich at the mercy of the latter, and felt humiliated when it was over at owing his life to his adversary?

"The Recollections of Louise of Coburg," which Mattachich found in her desk and has published in a volume, is to come out here as a journalistic feuilleton. The bool is suppressed at Vienna and the copyright will be strictly guarded. The princess gives an account, it appears, of her sad childhood; of what she used to overhear about King Leopold's going-on, but with out any hostile animus. She breaks out into anger, however, when speaking of telegram received from him in the spring of 1896. It is thus worded:

Father desires daughter to keep screen. Screen must be husband. In that case what passes behind it will not concern any-

By this he meant that he did not mind her being an unfaithful wife as long as Coburg. This, I must say, is the rule of mutation of the vows. high society all over Europe. It appeared, The effect of this has been the expreshowever, to the princess, who was sick of the matrimonial chain, "a filthy, dirty bit of advice." She went shortly after to Brussels, where her mother said to her: "On the whole, I think it would be more moral to divorce than to live as you are doing."

Prince Philip is fourteen years older than his wife. She speaks of having felt the greatest aversion to him and wanted badly, when the hour came for her to leave Brussels with him, not to go. She would have insisted on staying if her mother had not persuaded her. After a short honeymoon trip, which included a visit to the Chateau d'Eu, (to the Comte and Comtess de Paris) and to Chantilly, the castle of the Duc

Budapest.
"I was," said Louise, "beautiful, and I did not lack admirers. I became the spoiled ild of Hungarian society. I had high spirits, the joy of life, and liked fun and ischief. My mirth, though innocent, was ill-interpreted by envious persons. As to the prince, he neither felt nor knew how to treat a young, inexperienced wife. There was something revolting in his manner of regarding me as his property—as a pretty woman who belonged to him just as much as the watch in his feb. His brother, the Prince of Bulgaria, fell passionately in love with me. His passion impelled him to pursue me with his attentions. He saw how cramped were my means and offered me any money I wanted. All this used to sicken me, and I awoke to the consciousness of

living in a vile world." DID NOT SUSPECT HIM.

The princess stood in respectful awe of the Emperor Francis Joseph. He appeared to her unswervingly just, and when the court and society cast stones at her she never suspected that he gave them encouragement. The attacks would have been made by persons who had access to the back stairs of the palace and to the private inquiry office of the court. The police system is a great organization, and its ramifications extend all over the city and the residential districts. It may be a necessary evil, seeing what a rookery the court and the subcourts of the different archdukes and archduchesses form. The young archdukes want to sow wild oats, the elderly want to compensate themselves for having been obliged to marry women of their rank, and the latter try to avenge themselves for being neglected by their husbands.

Each has his or her household of honor. Each draws a handsome civil list income. Not one of them is obliged to make a small, ill-natured, not to say spiteful, men

The Emperor has a hard time trying to keep the big tribe of cousins in order, and

scandals from breaking out. An art bookbinder tells me that the Car-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2.)

POPE PIUS TO CURTAIL THE PRIVATE AUDIENCE PRIVILEGE AT VATICAN

Consequence Has Been Overworked.

MEAN NEW RULES PROPOSED

Pontiff Must Have Letters from Their Bishop.

Taking of Vows of Members of Religious Orders.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROME, April 9.-Ever since Pius X ascended the throne, it has been easy for people to approach him, even to secure a private audience. This ease of access is now to be greatly curtailed; not because of any fear of personal danger to the Pontiff, as some have said, but principally because the great number of audiences granted by the Pope have taken up too much of his valuable time. The democratic ways of the Pope, his affability and his longing to do away with the isolation of the head of the church, led him at first to break down the barriers between himself and the people and to direct at the very outset of his pontificate that no one asking for an audience should be an old idea once vaguely supported by eccentricities. He made a Teutonically refused, reserving to himself personally Lord Dufferin. consequence of his liberality the Vatican prince ignores the late Queen's will and has been almost constantly besieged by an having no real business to submit to the head of the church and seeking the privilege merely because of their curiosity. At the solicitation of Cardinal del Val

and Mgr. Bisleti, the major-domo, Pius X has now consented to limit the number of private audiences to those who have business of importance, and the same formalities that existed under the present uties. Pope's immediate two predecessors have been restored, so that those who apply for admission to a public or semi-public audience, if they are foreigners, must henceforth be provided with a letter of presentation from the bishop of the diocese from which they come, or from a cardinal or prominent prelate of the curia. Such letters must be submitted at the office of the Maestro di Camera, who, with the major-domo, decides whether the desired audience shall be granted. It is no secret here that while the primary cause of the restrictions is that given above, the matter has been hastened by the rumors that several South American Anarchists were to come and seek an audience with the Pope with the intention of doing him bodily harm. One of the cardinals received private information of the plot and immedi ately notified the secretary of state, who at once issued orders for the enforcement of the new rules.

As a matter of fact, the Pope is always closely guarded, no matter how invisible to him are his custodians. Besides the Swiss Guards, stationed at all the proaches to the Vatican, there are the members of the volunteer Palatine Guard. sixty of whom are always on duty in the passages and corridors, the Pontifical Gendarmes who have the police supervision of the apostolic palace and who patrol all the entrances and the gardens. The Noble One Effect of the Advance of the duard, however, is especially detailed to protect the person of the Pope, and its members keep close watch in the antechambers day and night. Pius X's dislike for an armed escort has modified somewhat the custom prevailing under the late Pope of having members of the Noble Guard accompany the Pontiff wherever he went, but even when the Pope thinks himself alone in the chapel, the halls or the garden, unobtrusive but vigilant guards are looking out for his safety.

An important reform has been inaugurated by Pius X which will radically affect the taking of vows by members of the religious orders of the church. The Pope's attention was called to the necessity of the reform by the number of petitions lately received in Rome from monks and nuns asking for a perpetual dispensation from their perpetual vows. The recent necessity of secularizing many members of French religious orders, because of the French laws, brought about a realization of the fact that many members of the orders preferred secularization papers, enathem to remain in their own country, rather than to be transferred to convents and monasteries in foreign states. Such was the case among the Christian Brothers, whose superior general, by the Pope's order, asked the 5,000 individual members for an expression of opinion in the matter and received answers from the majority favoring secularization and com-

after greater care be taken before admitting members of the orders to the profession of solemn vows, as such obligations can only be dispensed by the Pope for serious reasons. Hereafter, therefore, as soon as the novitiate is ended, all religious, male and female, shall be allowed only to profess simple vows, and even those shall be limited to a period of years not exceeding five, to be renewed, if desirable, at the expiration of the period. Nuns are to be admitted to the solemn profession only after they have been many years in their order, while only those monks who are to

be ordained to the higher orders are to be

allowed to take the solemn vows.

Pius X does not forget that although he d'Aumale; her great uncle and the uncle of the bridegroom, they settled down at the palace of the Coburg Kohary's at bility of the proper administration of the parishes and religious institutions of his ecclesiastical district. The cardinal vicar general of Rome is the Pope's personal representative in the diocese, and under preceding Popes had absolute control of the ever taking active part in the administration of local affairs. Pius X, however, from the very outset of his pontificate, evinced great interest in the affairs of the Roman diocese and instructed Cardinal Respighi, the vicar general, to keep him fully informed as to the affairs of the parishes and religious institutions in the diocese, a custom which has been obsolete since 1824, under Pope Leo XII. The Cou-gregation of the Visit, which was established especially for this purpose, has since that time confined its operations to the administration of legacies for the celebration of masses, of which there have been large numbers here from time imme morial. According to the new papal ordinance, the congregation is to resume the work of conducting the periodical canonical visitation of parishes, convents, monasteries and other institutions of the diocese except those that, like the titular churches of the cardinals, are exempt from the jurisdiction of the vicariate. A full report of all such canonical visitations is to be submitted personally to the Pope, who will decide as to the suppression of

The Pope has sent word to the committee in charge of the rebuilding of the Campanile of St. Mark in Venice, which collapsed a year ago, that he intends to send a large sum as his personal contribuappreciable improvement in the marriage tion to the rebuilding fund, which at this rate until trade is better. time has reached \$600,000. As the work of laying new and firmer foundations has been very complicated and costly, it is thought that no less than \$1,000,000 will be required and their courtiers form combinations of officiated, while patriarch of Venice, at the officiated, while patriarch of Venice, at the between London and Paris will be extended the laying of the foundation stone, standon April 11 to the provincial towns in Enging side by side with officials of the Italian government. His present offer is but another evidence that he does not forget his police are not less busy in preventing his beloved Venice, even although combelled by the exigencies of his exalted position to remain in Rome. when 10s will be charged.

abuses and the inauguration of reforms.

SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY OF A PROPHETIC PLANT WAS FIRST LAUGHED AT Austrian Baron Claims that It Foretells All Meteorological

POPE PIUS X.

EGYPT IS ORGANIZING TO SECURE HOME RULE

Khedive Is Interested in a Move- | ple, Edison and the needle that suggested ment to Secure the Institution of an Egyptian Parliament.

OLD IDEA OF DUFFERIN'S

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9.-At the present moment Egypt is passing through an acute political crisis owing to an organized agita- portance was attached. The baron was tion in favor of an Egyptian parliament, I the first to be impressed seriously by those

of the Mouayad, the most widely read covery. That was years ago, and was only cently proposed at a meeting of the General to form an Egyptian parliament on the main lines of the French Chamber of Dep-

After he had explained his scheme at approaching the government on the subject. The Assembly, it may be stated, is a deliberative body which meets every two years. The government is not bound by its views.

Two other public men have joined the movement, the editor of the Lewa newspaper and another friend of the Khedive, a past master in the art of intrigue. These three men are bitterly hostile to each other, and the fact that the only bond of sentiment between them is their friendship with the Khedive gives enlightened Egyptians cause for reflection.

Every Egyptian wishes for the creation of a parliament, but no one desires it under such auspices. The Khedive is not particularly popular, and as public opinion identifies him with the agitation the matter is treated as a personal one and inspires coldness and distrust.

ROUTE TO CHINA WILL BE OPENED VIA THIBET

British Mission from India to the Lama's Capital.

CALCUTTA, April 9.-One of the results of the British mission to Thibet is likely to be the opening up of a direct route from India to China.

Rai Sarat Chandra Das, C. I. E., a native gentleman who lived for a considerable time in Lhasa, has written to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to point out that : practicable route exists from the northeast corner of Assam, through the Thibetan province of Kham, into the very heart of

The main road from Peking to Lhasa along which the Chinese amban, or resident, travels, in a sedan chair carried by thirty bearers, could be tapped by this

REBEL OKPOTOS ARE RESISTING THE BRITISH

Latter, However, Recover the Head of Capt. O'Riordan and Several Lost Guns.

expedition operating against the Okpoto tribe of natives in Nigeria, British West Africa, lost four men killed and fortyeight wounded in the fighting recently when the Okpotos fought their way into

the midst of the British square. The Okpotos continue determinedly to resist the advance of the expedition. The head of Captain O'Riordan, one of the British officers previously killed, has been recovered, as well as some of the guns lost when his patrol was cut up in December last with the loss of two officers and forty or fifty native troops killed.

MARRIAGE TRAVE SUFFERS

Fees Are Greatly De-

creased.

of prosperity that the young folk can find

the necessary funds for starting housekeep-

The Sheffield Telegraph points out that

the decline in the marriage rate is not con-

fined to the working classes, which rather

bad trade. If the young men are growing

too nervous to take on the responsibilities

of matrimony the ladies have the opportu-

nities this year of reminding them of their

duties. But even with the assistance of leap

year it is not expected that there will be an

Telephoning to France.

land and France, between which communi-

cation is at present practicable. The

charge will be 8s for a conversation of

LONDON, April 9.-The telephone service

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2.) CLUB FOR HUSBANDS AND SEVERE SLUMP IN ENGLAND WIVES FORMED IN LONDON

ceding Popes had absolute control of the clergy, the head of the church seldom if Registrars Complain that Their Organization to Rival the Old "Al- Ceiling Panels in Whitehall Palace. macks" Intended to Dominate Society in the Metropolis.

ALL CLASSES AFFECTED WOMEN'S CLUBS NEEDED BADLY

LONDON, April 9.-Like everything else, LONDON, April 9.-The new Almacks the marriage trade in England is bad. Reg-Club, in Berkeley street, Piccadilly, is an istrars of marriages are complaining. They ambitious undertaking. Its aim is said to state that there has been an appreciable rival the old Almacks, which, under the falling off in their duties during the past guidance of the great ladies of the time, year, and that consequently their fees have ruled society with a rod of iron many been less. The tendency is still very much on the downward road. It is only in times

The new Almacks may become known as to such an extent that it is well nigh imthe husbands' and wives' club, as at least ing. Few of them can think of marriage committee. The hours when the club is the next morning, the full force of the cuisine being expended on the after-theater suppers, so that there need be no undue suggests other causes at work as well as | hastening over the meal, as is necessary

Speaking in support of women's clubs, Mrs. Alfred Lytleton, wife of the colonial secretary, said some people were beginning to be somewhat disturbed about the number of these clubs that are springing into other day that it was a sign of growing frivolity, and that women no longer cared as they used to for home and home puras they began to take an interest in public life, naturally wanted some of the helps that men found se necessary. Women three minutes, except in the cases of Bor- | wanted an interchange of information and deaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne, hospitality, and that was what the women's cerning Thibet, which took place in London numerous others. It is a city of beautiful in Hellas and at the same time filled his clubs could accomplish.

GREAT ART EXHIBITION AT DRESDENTHIS SEASON WILL ATTRACT VISITORS

Saxon Capital to Be One of Eu- Not Enough of the Gould Money rope's Chief Points of Interest for a Time.

Under Management of a Compe- Furniture and Decorations Were tent Corps of Artists and

Done Much to Make the City Attractive.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

VISIT FINSEN INSTITUTE tal and royal residence of Saxony, a city beautified by works of art and fortunate in its environment, will, on May 1, open one of the most important art exhibitions of under the honorary presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Johann Georg, who is BOUQUET FOR THE QUEEN an enthusiastic lover of art. With the sanction of Parliament the Saxon government has guaranteed sufficient money for the undertaking and has signified its desire that the exhibition be made in every respect as comprehensive as possible. The city aularge number of American and British thorities of Dresden, not to be outdone, have guaranteed an amount equal to the of the main charms of a really beautiful magnificent bouquet. Their Majesties congovernmental appropriation. The honorary edifice, and Count Castellane, who, by his exhibition, has been accepted by Oberburstudy the improvements made in order to apply them to the Ray Institute in Lonso much for the civic improvement of Dresdon. Afterward the British sovereigns visited Dr. Finsen, who has been ill for some den. Professor Gotthardt Kuehl, of the Royal Academy of Arts, whose name people have learned to associate with Dresden exhibitions, is the first vice chairman of the WITH DEAD BIRDS committee. Herr Kuehl's individuality has art shows held in Dresden, and this one They Flew Against a Lighthouse will, it is expected, feel the influence of his Prussia with the aid of usurers and interest in modern developments of the

A second vice chairman of the executive committee is the painter Hermann Prell, who has been repeatedly intrusted LONDON, April 9 .- A correspondent tion of works of a monumental characwrites from Pwllheli, Wales, to say that ter. The responsible post of first secretary is filled by Professor Eugen Bracht, early on Friday morning hundreds of dead a master of German landscape painting and by his side stands Professor Kiessthere and lying along the beach. Among them were starlings, blackbirds, redwings, thrushes, snipe, woodcock, curlew and all men of international reputation.

It is surmised that they were attracted by the light at the Gimlet rock, off which they were seen by the workmen at mid-Another correspondent says the birds were

which was being loaded with set stones. They came in thousands, blackbirds being prominent among them, though they are rarely seen in the locality. In the morning great numbers of the birds were found dead within a circumference of 300 yards.

KING EDWARD.

Also Call on the Famous Doctor,

Who Is Using Rays to Benefit

Mankind.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.-King Edward

and Queen Alexandra to-day visited the

Finsen Ray Institute, where there is

patients who presented the Queen with

versed with the patients lengthily.

HARBOR WAS FILLED

physician-in-ordinary to his Majesty,

on the Coast of Wales and

Killed Themselves.

EDWARD AND ALEXANDRA

WOMEN'S CIGARETTE CONCERTS IN LONDON

Unusual Sunday Night Functions at Terry's Theater and the Criterion Restaurant.

LONDON, April 9.-If proof were wanted that there is a public place in London for Sunday evening amusements it was furpersonages and public bodies in order that nished last week by the ladies' cigarette concert given by the O. P. Club at the Criterion restaurant, and another concert held

him by the Austrian government in the at Terry's Theater by the Playgoers. Terry's was packed from floor to celling by an enthusiatic audience. The programme included such well-known artistes as Miss Marie Lloyd, Miss Kitty Loftus, Miss Ross-Selwycke, Miss Ida Rene, Mr. Louis Bradfield, Mr. George Ridgwell, Mr. Ben Nathan and Mr. John Le Hay.

At the Criterion over 700 members and friends gathered in the grand hall after linner and were entertained by Miss Nancy Price, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Mr. Arthur Helmore and Mr. Courtice Pounds. Miss Evie Greene and Mr. Holbrook Blinn gave a scene from "The Duchess of Dantzic."

GIRL WALKS EIGHTEEN MILES IN HER SLEEP

that will betray him into talking of himself. "Money!" he exclaimed scornfully to the LONDON, April 9.-An extraordinary writer. "I've been told that there is a milcase of sleep-walking is reported of a lion in it if I work it right-that is, if I young servant girl. She went to bed the grant some government or some private corporation a monopoly of it, but what do other night in her employer's house, at I care for more money than will enable me Roughton, Sussex. When she woke up to live comfortably? I know that my disshe found herself on Mousehold Heath. coveries are of great practical value to Norwich, eighteen miles away. On a former mankind, and I want the world to have the occasion she took another night walk in her benefit of them. I have expended all my sleep, waking up to find herself fully own private means, which were not largedressed in Cromer, several miles away from where she had gone to sleep.

FAMOUS WORKS OF ART ARE SADLY NEGLECTED

Painted by Rubens, Badly Damaged by Damp.

NEED CLEANING

LONDON, April 9.-The famous ceiling panels, by Rubens, at the banqueting hall in Whitehall Palace are stated to have been badly damaged by damp. Although the ceiling does not show any enty

possible to recognize the very subjects represented. The canvases show many dents, bumps, and creases, and are badly in need of cleaning, restoring, and stretching. It appears that the cleaner has been at work three times since the ceiling was first rut up, but nobody seems to remember when such attempts were made last. The Daily Mail says: "This ceiling, quite apart from its unique artistic merit and historical interest, is of almost priceless value, and it seems extremely unwise to let it go to rack and ruin for the sake of saving the comparatively trifling expense of restoration. The building, although occupied by the United Service Museum, is under the control of Office of Works, who

No Agreement as to Thibet.

preservation of this treasure."

are responsible to the nation for the

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.-The Foreign Office to-day denies the report, circulated by the St. James Gazette of London, that Great Britain and Russia have reached an last fall, was without definite results.

Art Connoisseurs.

EXPECTED ITS AMERICANS

by the German Emperor with the execuing as second secretary. Among the other members of the executive committee are sculptors like Robert Diez, and painters such as Otto Gussmann and Otto Jahn,

TO LAST FIVE MONTHS. The exhibition will be open from May through Oct. 31, 1904, in the domesurmounted Exhibition Palace and buildings adjoining the Grosser Garten, familiar to all visitors to Dresden. The Exhibition Palace was extended last year on a large scale by additional wings.

This Dresden art show will contain no only the works of German artists but also of the leading Italian, French, Belgian and German groups may be noticed those of Dresden, of Munich-the "Society," the "Secession" and the "Luitpold" and Hamburg and Dusseldorf.

There will also be a retrospective exhibition, under the special care of Gotthard Kuehl, offering a survey of the art of the nineteenth century as shown in the works of its leading representatives. The success of this department is assured by loans from the state authorities and private individuals of art works, some of which have seldom or never been publicly exhibited

An annex of sculpture, designed by Pro fessor Paul Wallot, the architect of the Imperial Parliament houses in Berlin, has been erected in accordance with a scheme of compartments for the grouping of different schools and periods and with a gallery connecting it with the main build-ing. Professor Lehrs has collected examples of the art of engraving in a large graphic department, while art industries will be found in a department under Protral hall water will play from the jets of the gigantic Marcolini fountain executed reminiscence of the florescence of Dresden art in the eighteenth century.

There will also be an exhibition of horthe left in the Biedermeier style, after a design by Graff and Bertram; that on the right in modern style, according to a plan of Kreis and Bouche. Through the open doors of the surrounding exhibition buildings the visitor will be able to step out into these gardens, in which examples of the sculptor's art will appear in broad daylight from among the beds of green, while cascades and fountains will sparkle in the sunshine.

AMERICANS WILL GO. The general attraction of Dresden, together with the special features of this art exhibition, will no doubt draw to the Saxon capital a considerable proportion of the 200,000 or more of American tourists whom the great steamship companies-those of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the others-carry every year to Europe. Visitors find the city particularly interesting for its combination of modern progressiveness and artistic achievementwhich has put the German cities in many respects far ahead of cities of the same class in the United States. Dresden has years. Its population, which in 1834 amounted to 66,100, is now 406,500. The number of houses has increased proportionately, whole districts have been newly built, new and beautiful avenues such as King-John street, have been laid out, to the two old bridges over the Elbe three new ones have been added, a whole series of monumental statues and other sculpture have been erected in the city. A modern system of waterworks has been installed, electric light introduced, the principal streets paved with asphalt, electric car service extended in various directions through the entire The picturesque situation of the city has marked deterioration from this cause, the

made the task of the engineers and archideners say there is no other German river | Pierpont Morgan must take a back seat equal to it-not even the Rhine. The beautiful blue Danube people praise because, forsooth, Strauss has called one of his ting- | and rare stuffs owned by this French poet

a-ling waltzes after it. But the Danube is not blue and means nothing to the Vienese. Occupying ground on both sides of the river, Dresden and the Elbe are very inti- tries, too. Lo, here is one built of the dismately associated. Looking up the river from below the in the Vatican. When these wonderful city one sees at close hand the wide span- rooms were renovated under Leo XIII ned arches of the elegant Carola-Brucke. In the middle distance are the thick, characteristic piers of the renowned old Augus- placed. Thus Anatole was privileged to tus bridge. To the left, along the Elbe, extends the celebrated Bruhlshe terrace, with | by that incomparable connoisseur, Alexanthe Belvidere stretched along it, and rising der VI. Only a poet can have such above it numerous towers-the imposing luck. There are works of art from Greece stone cupola of the Women's Church with as well as from Rome, among them a its peculiar crowning lantern and the two marble Eros of the very best period, side towers; close by it the tower of the Athens, the Pelopones, and the islands fur-

CASTELLANE PALACE IN PARIS A TRIUMPH OF ART AND OF THE BEST TASTE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Within Reach to Complete It as Planned.

KING GEORGE THE PATRON HAS FLAVOR OF ROYALTY

Originally Made for Kings and Princes.

GRAND STAIRCASE

Promotion Society Which Has Anatoh France, the Poet, Also Has a House Full of Artistic Treasures and Curios.

PARIS, March 29.-American multi-millionaires, bent upon building palaces, should DRESDEN, March 31 .- Dresden, the capilook over the house of Count Boni de Castellane in Paris.

The Count de Castellane may not be a great statesman, but he is decidedly a man the year 1904. It will be under the patronage of cultivated mind and refined taste. And of his Majesty King George of Saxony, and, these elements of discernment and true elegance, backed by untold millions, enany in the world and more consistent in the way of combining lofty architecture with congenial furnishings than any royal residence of this or other days.

The great house rises at the junction of two broad avenues near the Bois de Boulogne, standing entirely by itself, one which has organized and will control the of New York, gained control of a vast fortune, spent a king's ransom to rear this palace, which, like that of many a majesty, remains unfinished for want of funds. On that account persons of little or no historical knowledge have only sneers for the Castellane home; they do not know that most crowned heads live in houses built on a tower or portal according to his means. been strongly impressed upon the previous The Berlin Schloss, for instance, set up in its present shape by the first King of alchemists, was gateless up to the time of

Count Boni is a handsome, elegant young man who delights in showing strangers wish no better cicerone in a would The Castellanes own the finest grand staircase in France, the land of great structures of that kind. It is of oright red marble, having white veins, and the loftiness and elegant swing of its sev-The structure is said to be an imitation of the great stairs of Trianon, the building of which contributed so much to poor Marie Antoinette's undoing, the most extravagant stories about its cost being noised about among the starving. It does resemble the Trianon example in outline, but conveys a more dignified impression by the richness of the material employed Ye who have millions, look at the railings of gilded bronze. Each foot, nay inch, tells a story, and tells it admirably.

ODOR OF ROYALTY IN ROOMS. There is a decided odor of royalty about the rooms. Almost every piece of furniture, including the wall hangings, date English painters and sculptors. Among the from some royal palace or other. Several years ago a great deal of fun was poked at Count Boni on the supposition that he "Sholle" groups; of Berlin, the "Society" had allowed himself to be duped by curiosi-and the "Secession;" of Vienna, Stuttgart, Weimar, Karlsruhe, Konigsberg, Frankfort, bouse all is real all is valuable all is hishouse all is real, all is valuable, all is his-

There are collectors priding themselves upon their maps full of written autographs. Count Castellane filled his hundred-room house with autograph furniture. Each mantelpiece and tabouret, each chair, table, desk, sofa or music stand bears the signet of some maker of the eighteenth century who worked for kings and princes only, giving each customer a unique article that he would not think of duplicating for some one else, no matter what price was offered. In those days artisans had character and individuality and a rich art lover was able to secure pieces that his neighbor could not. There was joy in collecting then and in creating; no machinery to turn out works of sculpture; wood carvers had it all their own way and originality counted fessor Gross's direction. In the large cen- | with jewelers no less than with carpenters and blacksmiths. These unique pieces furniture in the Castellane palace are works by Matielli, of which a cast is at hand, a of art every one of them. One might go curiosity-hunting for years before finding a single duplicate. As everything dates from the time of the regency and the Fifteenth ticulture in connection with the showing and Sixteenth Louis, furniture, walipapers, of plastic art. In the open space inclosed hangings, paintings and pictures in general by the new wings of the Exhibition Palace, supplement one another completely; nothtwo gardens have been laid out: that on | ing is out of place; there is not a footstool one's artistic feelings.

The Countess Anna's boudoir is the quintessence of refined eighteenth-century taste. No princess of the blood contemporary to the magnificent Louis boasted of a more splendid and more elegant apartment. A room like that one involuntarily associates with La Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, the Princess Lamballe and other great and small ladies of that picturesque period. The count's bathroom is another gem. The walls are covered with drawings water colors by Freuch masters of the eighteenth century. Jealousy cannot be among Countess Anna's failings, for there is hardly a picture that does not represent some beautiful woman, whose costume or lack of costume, fit the genius loci. Just before going to the Palace Castellane. had viewed the bathroom of the grea Napoleon. There is no comparison, I assure

To sum up: the Castellance palace legitimately represents the power of money used to create splendor wedded to art. Despite a living example of the vigorous civic life its lavishness, I am certain there is not a franc wasted. The Castellanes bought the best and the richest that money can buy, but good taste and the sense of the fitness undergone a remarkable growth in recent | of things outweigh mere monetary consideration or passion for display. Therefore. I say to the multi-millionaire who wants to build, go to the Castellanes; it will be a great education.

WONDERFUL VILLA SAID. And while in Paris do not miss Villa Said. Anatole France's home. Since the art treasures of Edmund de Gocourt's splendid house were distributed all over the world, Villa Said, more than any other palace, represents its owner's taste and mental calibre. It is a small place, and it would more. Each piece of furniture, each article of decoration, is as extraordinary as Ana-

In the numerous apartments of the three stories, on the stair landings, everywhere, In the matter of rareties, surely Mr. J. when his collections are compared with the treasures of household furniture, pictures of moderate means. 7 You can read the history of France from

his mantelpieces, and that of other councarded mosales of the Borgia apartments some one discovered that the mosaics had lost their original color and should be reenrich his house by the originals, chosen nish sculptures and vases the Louvre might agreement covering the Thibetan expedi-tion. The exchange of communications con-spires of the Gothic Sophia Church and be proud of. France himself collected it all (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, PART 2)

paintings have darkened by age and dirt tects easier than it might have been eisewhere. The background in any direction is one of low mountains, spurs of the Etzge- tole's ideas. birge on one side of the river and of the Lossnitzberge on the other, so that the city seems to be in a great basin. And through it runs the Elbe, the main artery of Dresden's life. The loyal Dres-